

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXVIII.....No. 103

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MILBURN'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The Duke's Motto.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Breed the Plough.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—Cordelia.

LAURA KIRBY'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Wives of the Sea.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—The Two Orphans.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—The Two Orphans.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—The Two Orphans.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 672 Broadway.—The Two Orphans.

WOODS' MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—The Two Orphans.

THE NEW IDEA, 485 Broadway.—The Two Orphans.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—The Two Orphans.

HOPKINS' CHURCH, 720 Broadway.—The Two Orphans.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—The Two Orphans.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—The Two Orphans.

New York, Monday, June 15, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

It is evident from all the ascertained movements of General Lee's army that an active campaign is now in operation against the Union forces on the Rappahannock, and that at any moment a most important phase in the state of affairs there may be developed. Harper's Ferry, the Shenandoah valley and the upper fords of the Potomac are the points indicated by the recent rebel movements as the theatres of approaching complications. Our army appears also to be changing its base. The supplies are being transported from Aquia creek to Alexandria.

The last despatches from Vicksburg and vicinity, received last night via Cairo, and dated the 8th inst., merely repeat the accounts previously published. The army continues in good health and spirits. The siege advances with every prospect of success.

We give an extended and highly interesting account to-day of the recent operations of the rebel privateers, which is worthy of attention, as showing the activity of the enemy on the seas. Two new privateer steamers have made their appearance, and it would appear from all the report that they are scouring the Atlantic Ocean as far down as Cape Horn, and from that point round into the Pacific, to intercept our vessels from China and India. The reports of these bold proceedings, on the part of the rebel navy appear to have waked up our Navy Department, for four United States vessels were sent from this port on Saturday night; three were ordered out from Hampton Roads at the same time, and others are under orders to follow immediately to hunt up the Clarence (or Coquette).

We publish in another column the reply of Mr. Lincoln to the resolutions adopted at the Albany meeting of the 16th ult., relative to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, the vindication of free speech and so forth. The President deals with the question elaborately, justifying the suspension of the habeas corpus, and arguing with much logic and sophistry the claims of the administration to act as they have done in the matter of summary arrests, trials by military courts, and the necessity of not waiting for the commission of defined crimes to put troublesome persons out of the way. He says that he regrets the necessity of Mr. Vallandigham's arrest and banishment, and will be glad to discharge him, provided the public safety will not suffer by it. At the same time he intimates that if he had exercised his own discretion he would not have ordered the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham at all. The President's letter, on the whole, is most interesting.

Our correspondent in Vera Cruz, writing on the 1st of June, furnishes a very interesting and important resume of the condition of affairs in Mexico to that day. He states that Puebla was defended to the last moment, and that Ortega surrendered only when hunger compelled him to do so. It was said that nine thousand of the defenders of the place had reached Mexico City. The French were in possession of Vera Cruz, Cordova, Orizaba and Puebla, but the writer alleges that the other portions of the republic were universally hostile to them. Napoleon's officers were, nevertheless, driving on some very huge public works in the shape of railroads, bridges, viaducts and so forth, paying over thirty thousand dollars weekly in wages to the laborers, independent of the salary of engineers and mechanics. One viaduct is to be built at a cost of two millions of dollars. The

cash and material for these undertakings are landed from France, and laborers in hundreds from New Orleans. The French officials in Vera Cruz assert that all these undertakings will soon be completed, and they seem to entertain no idea of leaving the country. Over fifty civil officers are said to be on their way from France, in order to assist in reorganizing the civil government in the departments. The war had produced an extensive disorganization of the commerce, the executive administration, the postal arrangements, finances, and naval and military departments of Mexico. In and around Vera Cruz, as well as in the city and port of Matamoros and other points of the sea coast, the French enforced the most watchful and rigorous system of military repression against all who opposed them. The British officials said nothing, and seemed rather to approve of the action of their late allies. The Egyptian negroes impressed by Napoleon had murdered nine women and children in a village near Vera Cruz. Colonel Labrousse, French Commandant in Vera Cruz, had died of vomit, as had also the chief of the negroes. It was reported at Panama, our correspondent writes, that the affairs of the French progressed most favorably in Mexico, and it was thought that Mexico City would soon fall after Puebla.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From Central America we have a special letter, dated at Managua, Nicaragua, on the 28th of May, with mail advices brought to Panama, and forwarded thence on the 6th of June. Our Managua correspondent gives a very flattering report of the prospects of the Transit Company, both as regards the actual working of the route and their present and probable future relations with the Nicaraguan government. He says that Secretary Seward had instructed Mr. Dickinson, our Minister Plenipotentiary to President Castillo, in positive terms, "to protect the transit, and keep the public highway open at all hazards," and also to see that "the route should never again be molested or interrupted, either by external or internal dissensions." The delicate yet firm manner in which Mr. Dickinson carried out the intentions of the Cabinet in negotiating with Captain General Martinez, appointed commissioner for that purpose by Castillo, is said to have produced excellent effects. Eleven hundred passengers have been lately crossed over the route without accident or hindrance, the land and water transit being both in good order. From Panama we have advices of a character the very contrary to the above. Our correspondent at that point says:—"The Transit Company have not been able to effect any arrangement with the Nicaraguan government." He also says that Lieutenant Pym, of New York, was working industriously to obtain a concession for a transit road, to be built with English capital.

President Carrera, of Guatemala, had furnished his army. It was thought he had abandoned the idea of invading San Salvador. The army of Salvador was on the frontier, and peace was not probable between the forces. Costa Rica was likely to maintain a neutrality towards the Central American league now forming.

In New Granada the new constitution had been promulgated. Mosquera was nominated President, to hold office until next April, when there would be an election. A new Cabinet had been formed. Mr. McKee, United States Consul at Panama, had arranged the boundary of the cemetery for Americans and English, who have died or who may die on the Isthmus, with Governor Diaz, in a satisfactory manner.

From the South Pacific we learn that extensive frauds had been discovered in the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad. There is nothing new from Peru.

We are indebted to the purser of the steamship Plantagenet for Jamaica papers to June 5. They contain no news.

The Board of Excise held its twenty-third session yesterday, and after granting several licenses adjourned to this afternoon at half-past one o'clock. The Excise and Police Commissioners adjourned to this afternoon at half-past one o'clock. The police have been ordered to report the names and address of all persons who sell liquor without license.

The steamship America, Captain Jeff. Maury, left her dock, foot of Warren street, at noon on Saturday last, with two hundred cabin and three hundred steerage passengers. The America is one of Marshall O. Roberts' new line of California steamers. This line has been in successful operation for some time, and is rapidly gaining popularity with the travelling public. This route is some seven hundred miles shorter than the Panama route, and thus places passengers in San Francisco in about twenty-three days. The America has among her passengers the Rev. Father Broillet, of Montreal, and a party of thirty-eight sisters of charity. Also the Very Rev. Dr. Hodges, of Oregon; J. E. Lawrence, Esq., editor of the Golden Era, San Francisco, and E. L. Gould, Esq., a very prominent member of the bar. She carries out a large quantity of machinery for the Transit Company.

A soldiers' banquet is to be given at Newark, New Jersey, on the Fourth of July.

The members of the State Convention of Missouri will reassemble to-day in the city of Jefferson, in response to the proclamation of Gov. Gamble, to consult upon the question of emancipation. This Convention, it will be remembered, was first ordered by Governor Claiborne F. Jackson, for the purpose of passing an ordinance of secession; but the elections for members proved that the people were not ready for the embraces of Jeff. Davis, and a large majority of Union men was chosen. The rebel General Sterling Price was a member.

The following is a tabular statement of the amount of Pennsylvania anthracite coal transported over the Reading Railroad during the week ending June 11, together with the amount brought to tide water during the year, compared with the number of tons shipped up to the same date in 1862:—

	Tons.
From Port Carbon.....	25,808
From Pottsville.....	844
From Schuylkill Haven.....	25,501
From Auburn.....	5,674
From Port Clinton.....	7,217
From Harrisburg and Dauphin.....	56
Total for week.....	65,032
From Harrisburg, bituminous, do.....	5,040
Total of all kinds for week.....	70,072
Total for the year.....	1,490,945
To same time last year.....	904,282
Excess over 1862.....	586,663

The stock market on Saturday was better. The leading railway shares advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and the market closed with a buoyant tone. Gold rose to 142, exchange to 140  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Money was in better supply and there was less suffering on this score among the brokers.The stock market was better on Saturday, and there was more disposition to buy stocks. Money was very active, but there was no slaughtering of collateral, the weak speculators having been generally weeded out. Gold was higher, selling up to 142. Exchange was 140  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Cotton was quiet on Saturday, but was not held firm. Host's sales of four were reported, but at unsettled prices, as likewise of wheat, corn and oats at former rates. The provision trade was more active; pork and lard were advancing. Groceries were less pur- chased. Whiskey was quiet, but steady. Hides and leather were in fair request, as were also hay, tallow, dry codfish and pickled mackerel. Other articles were rather quiet. The freight engagements were very moderate.

The War in Virginia—Signs of an Advance by the Whole Rebel Army.

The indications that an offensive campaign has not only been resolved upon, but has actually been commenced, by General Lee, similar to that of last year, are so numerous, consistent and conclusive, in our judgment, as to leave no margin for the slightest doubt upon the subject.

The movements of the enemy around Culpeper Court House, which were supposed, on our side, a week ago, to be only the preparations for a grand cavalry raid by Stuart, it now appears were movements involving the whole rebel army. This is pretty broadly indicated in General Lee's despatch relating to the recent cavalry fight, which shows that on June 9 his headquarters were at Culpeper. But the despatch of June 13, from Mr. Cook, one of our correspondents with the army of General Hooker, settles the question. He says that "the movements of General Lee in the direction of Culpeper have been on a larger and a more expeditious scale than was at first supposed, and embrace nearly the entire forces of his army, there now remaining opposite Falmouth a force not exceeding ten thousand men." From other despatches it appears that Lee has been heavily reinforced from the neighborhood of Suffolk, and from North and South Carolina. He is thus prepared for offensive operations; and what these operations will be we think may be readily conjectured from certain other facts betraying his preliminary reconnoissances.

Our Harper's Ferry correspondent reports that at the time of Mosby's late raid into Maryland from Edwards' Ferry a powerful body of rebel infantry was not far behind him on the Virginia shore. It is thus evident that Mosby was thrown forward as a feeler. Next, it appears that General Milroy, at Winchester, has wind of an approaching heavy column of the enemy, and is fearful of being out off; and next, at Middletown, some twelve or thirteen miles higher up the Shenandoah valley, there was, on Friday last, a skirmish between an outlying detachment of Union troops and a squad of four hundred rebel cavalry. All these movements indicate the repetition of General Lee's Northern campaign of last summer, including the clearing out of the Shenandoah valley, the surprise and capture of Harper's Ferry, and the invasion of Maryland by way of the Potomac fords, near Poolesville, and this time, in all probability, a desperate effort to get into Washington by the back door.

These are our opinions, from the suggestive facts referred to; but it would also appear—which we are glad to believe—that they are the opinions of the War Office. It is reported that the bulk of the supplies of the Army of the Potomac have been removed from Aquia creek to Alexandria; that General Hooker is gradually withdrawing his lines from his old position, and that, whatever direction Lee may take, he will find himself confronted by the Army of the Potomac. There will be no excuse, at all events, to the chiefs of the War Office for another blundering Virginia campaign like that of last summer, with all the instructive misfortunes of that campaign before them. The present situation of the opposing armies, as compared with their situation in last year's campaign from Culpeper to Centerville, gives us many important advantages. Last August, while Pope for two or three weeks was compelled, with some forty thousand men, to resist the pressure of a rebel army of eighty thousand or more, the War Office had troops at Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Washington and thereabouts, which, if promptly thrown forward, would have been sufficient to defeat and disperse the rebel army at Manassas, and follow its fugitive fragments into Richmond. But, between Pope and McClellan and the advancing and victorious rebel army, the chiefs of the War Office were thrown into such a state of consternation and embarrassment as to make confusion in everything they did only worse confounded, until the President came to the rescue, and saved Washington, by putting McClellan at the head of all the troops of all the Union armies around the city.

We have now a concentrated army in front of the enemy, under "Fighting Joe Hooker;" and he, as well as the War Office, knows, or ought to know, from Gen. Lee's campaign of last summer, how to baffle him in his present designs of repeating the same operations over the same ground. The general condition of the rebellion is exceedingly desperate; and Lee is imperatively called upon to attempt this desperate enterprise of another campaign against Washington, in the hope of turning the tide once more against us. He knows that if he should continue to stand still he is lost; and from his late trial of strategy with General Hooker, and from the reduction of the Union army by the losses of the regiments of our returning volunteers, and from the reinforcements brought forward to his own army, General Lee doubtless has strong hope of recovering, in a single decisive blow in the East, all that has been lost and all that is in danger of being lost to the rebellion in the West.

We have no doubt that within a very few days we shall have intelligence of events in Virginia of commanding importance, and we hope that this time General Hooker and the War Office will be found equal in activity and sagacity to the movements and the strategy of the skillful and daring commander of the rebel army. Our Army of the Potomac is ready to do its duty, and able thoroughly to chastise the presumptuous enemy. Let General Hooker and the War Office do their duty, and the advance of Lee's army will only precipitate the general collapse of the rebellion.

SUPPRESSED WAR DESPATCHES.—There is a very easy way of remedying the system of censorship now exercised at Washington over the telegraphic despatches forwarded to the press, which results in such annoyances as that which was commented on in our paper of yesterday by the agent of the Associated Press in Washington.

Let the army correspondents of the news papers be recognized by some badge, so that all may know them, and the government need have no fear that the news they send will be "mischievous and reprehensible." Let their names appear on their despatches, as we publish them on their letters, and let the newspaper proprietors be held responsible for their publication. The government will thus be saved from all responsibility; that will fall on the newspapers and the authors of the despatches. Such a method would satisfy both the press and the public. It would put a stop to speculation in Wall street and elsewhere; for the telegraph is now used for speculative and

speculation purposes, by means of cyphers known only to the initiated, and the public are abused almost daily in this way.

The present system of censorship only half does the business it was intended for, and is more of a nuisance than a benefit, either to the government, the press or the people.

The Military Situation.

About two years ago General Scott, started "the grand army of the United States" on its march southward, by way of Virginia, to "hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government," and to take care that "the laws of the Union should be faithfully executed in all the States." Since that we have had a succession of battles, of greater or less extent, with advances and retreats innumerable, and not less than half a million men have been lost to the country in all ways. After so much endeavor, in what position is the war?

Practically we may now consider the rebellion as represented by about three hundred and fifty thousand effective soldiers. Aside from its armies, the rebellion has no vitality, and those armies are consequently the true objective points. They are in the field at Fredericksburg, Petersburg and Staunton, in Virginia; at Goldsboro and Wilmington, in North Carolina; at Charleston, in South Carolina; at Savannah, in Georgia; at Tallahassee, in Florida; at Monticello, in Kentucky; at Knoxville, Shelbyville and Chattanooga, in Tennessee; at Madison, Jacksonport and Little Rock, in Arkansas; at Mobile, at Port Hudson and at Vicksburg.

Though we have thus named eighteen points, the force at some of them is quite small, and might, for any importance in the points themselves, be smaller; for the whole struggle is now concentrated really in five theatres of operations, and the theatres of primary importance are fewer still; for the positions at Goldsboro and Wilmington are merely the acknowledgment of a weakness there, and the positions at Petersburg and Staunton are of equally small account—certainly the latter. Marmaduke's position at Madison, in Arkansas, and Pogram's at Monticello, in Kentucky, both depend—like the fortunes of the celebrated Guppy—upon "circumstances over which they have no control." Those positions will be fought for on other fields. Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, the centre of the line between these two in Tennessee, and the position at Charleston—which practically may be counted as one with that at Savannah—are the great points, the points at which the war appears to culminate. In fact, the rebellion may be regarded as drawn up on one immense field. It faces to the northwest and its rear rests upon the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. Lee holds the right above Richmond; Johnston and Pemberton between them hold the left at Vicksburg; Bragg and Buckner hold the centre, and the reserve, under Beauregard, is at Savannah and Charleston, ready to be sent anywhere, and in a position to guard the approaches in that direction. If indeed this reserve has not already been sent elsewhere.

Against the rebel right, as thus indicated, we have hitherto directed our main effort neither well nor wisely—not for any good reason, since it is not a decisive point, either topographically or strategically. In this we have been governed by a vague notion that we ought to take the enemy's capital. But the Southern States are not France—they have no Paris. They have no capital except as they choose to name a town as a place of assembly for their rulers. Richmond was probably designated as the seat of government to invite advance in that direction, and to keep the war as much as possible in Virginia and out of the States more deeply interested in the contest. As for the prestige we might gain by the capture of an enemy's capital, it is not an equivalent for the loss of sixty thousand men. Yet with the Bull Run campaign, the peninsula campaign, Pope's impotent attempt, Burnside's repulse and Hooker's horrible catastrophe, we have lost at least that many in the attempt, and still the rebel right is essentially where it was. All that we have done against it has been to the advantage of the rebels, and the prestige, which was more to them than to us, is all theirs.

Against their centre we have had more success. By the operations in Western Virginia, and from the capture of Fort Donelson onward, we have pushed it, with varying fortunes, to the northern line of the Gulf States, and it rests not far north of that. Every great battle fought there has been completely in our favor. Hooker and Rosecrans now respectively watch these points on the right and centre. Their business is to stand still, perhaps to threaten—but above all to hold fast. Hooker is perhaps soon to be tried again. It is for him to see that the rebel right, under Lee, does not advance into the free States and achieve the success by which it expects to balance the disaster that is to fall upon it in the West. Rosecrans, who is a hard fighter, without a soubriquet, and who has plenty of brains, without pretence, will do his part with quiet tenacity.

Upon the rebel left we began our operations well with Captain Nathaniel Lyon, who would have closed up matters in that direction very shortly if he had been given the entire command there. But the romantic tastes of the period had to be pandered to, and Lyon, who was not at all romantic, gave way to Fremont, who was. Then followed an avalanche of errors. Fremont was swept from his official feet at last, and the enemy was driven from Missouri, beaten at Pea Ridge, and now stands at bay by the "City on the Hill," where he holds with almost the power of despair his last post on the Mississippi river. General Grant has thus far acted against Vicksburg with great boldness and ability. Let him continue his campaign in the spirit in which it has been so far carried on, and Vicksburg will be ours, and the rebellion will lose by that one blow half of its already small territory. Banks' operations further down the river—though for the present dwarfed in public estimation by the apparently greater operations of Grant—are nevertheless of the first importance, as in any event they deprive the rebellion of an immense territory and of great material wealth. Grant, however, has in his hands the great game in the Southwest. Let him but win, and Rosecrans and Hooker meanwhile hold their places, and from the hour when Vicksburg is ours we may date the downfall of the rebellion. Charleston and the position in East Tennessee will then, with Richmond, be the points of importance, and the great Southern confederacy will be reduced to a convenient size.

Already we have achieved a great deal. Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky secured;

Missouri, Tennessee and half of Virginia re-

deemed; Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and half of Florida essentially in our possession; a slice of North Carolina ours, and Mississippi in the balance—such are the results; and yet the miserable partisan spouters tell their audiences that we are no nearer to the end of the war than we were two years ago. From the glance we have given, any one not blinded by party zeal may see that, though fewer brilliant victories have been gained than were expected, we have made steady and great progress towards the accomplishment of the objects of the war, and are now in the position to strike a blow that will do it more harm than any one blow has yet done.

So much for the territorial aspects of the situation; but, as we have said above, the rebel armies are now the important objective points. Here also our progress has been great; for the rebellion in this respect is in such a position that at any one of the three points—right, left or centre—we are able to strike almost at its life; and the overthrow of a rebel army at any one of those points would now be vastly more disastrous to the rebellion than it could have been at this time last year.

Increased Activity of the Rebel Privateers—Indifference of the Navy Department.

We yesterday published a list of six of our merchant vessels which have been recently captured off our coast by the privateer Clarence—a tender of the Florida. We give this morning the particulars of further depredations on the Atlantic by the new privateer Georgia, while from the South Pacific we have received by the Ocean Queen accounts of the commencement of privateering operations in that quarter, one of our merchant vessels having been destroyed by a rebel cruiser, and another being hotly chased by her when last seen.

Some four or five weeks since our London correspondence made mention of the fact that two fast steamers, supposed to be rebel privateers, had left the Clyde for the Pacific. Although there was hardly time for either of these vessels to be employed in the operations described, there is no doubt that they are now actively engaged in capturing and destroying our East India and China merchantmen. Each of the latter, with her cargo, is worth from half a million to a million of dollars, and many of them will be sent to the bottom of the ocean before there is a possibility of any of our cruisers arriving for their protection. Of the preparations made to give increased scope to the ravages of the rebel privateers in that and other quarters we have evidence in the news brought by the British ship Bucephalus, from which it appears that, previous to her departure from Bahia, an English bark, the Castor, had arrived out there with coal and ammunition for the Georgia, the authorities, it should be added, compelling both vessels to leave the port. Their object had, however, been accomplished by being enabled to rendezvous there. From these facts, and from the plan adopted by the Alabama and Florida of converting the clippers which they seize into privateers or decoys to cover their movements, it may be calculated that the aggregate of our losses at sea from these depredations will within the next three months far exceed that of any similar period since the commencement of the war.

All these probabilities we have long vainly endeavored to impress upon the attention of the Navy Department; and at length it has ventured to set upon them; for by our despatches last night we see that Mr. Welles has sent four ships from this port and three from Hampton Roads to encounter the rebel privateers. But we cannot get over the fact that two of the fastest steamers on the ocean—the Atlantic and the Baltic, which have been lying here idle for months, and which were built with a view to the probability of their being converted into vessels-of-war—have been repeatedly offered to the government for the protection of our commerce by Captain Comstock, on the sole condition of its furnishing the guns, ammunition and coal required. Can there be a stronger commentary on the sluggishness and imbecility that preside over the administration of our naval affairs?

THE HEALTH OF OUR ARMIES IN THE SOUTH.—It is a remarkable fact that the regiment of Wilson Zouaves, which returned to this city a few days ago from the war, came back almost as strong as they went out. Considering the length of service, the numerous actions they were in, and the climate of the extreme south of Louisiana, their numbers were very slightly diminished. This not only proves the care which Colonel Wilson must have bestowed upon his men, but it shows also how much such sanitary measures as General Butler established in New Orleans, and which General Banks is now inaugurating, can do in preserving the health of the army by expelling yellow fever and other epidemics. If similar measures were taken in other military departments there is no reason why our soldiers could not live as well and as comfortably in any Southern city as in the North, even in the heat of summer.

NEW REGIMENTS FOR THE WAR.—There are now organizing in this State no less than twenty-five new regiments. As a liberal bounty is offered for enlistment, there can be very little doubt that they will soon be all filled up. Many of the returned soldiers, men who have served two years or nine months, and will make the very best material, will join them. New York has already furnished a little more than her quota of men under previous calls. These new regiments will be ready to meet the conscription, should it be called for, by placing 25,000 men in the field at once.

THE ENGLISH RETURN WITH JAPAN.—The announcement of probable hostilities between the English and French governments and Japan suggests the folly of speculating upon political analogies or the lessons of past experience, at least so far as the Eastern nations are concerned.

It was generally supposed that the effect of the embassy which the Japanese government sent to this country and to Europe would have the effect of impressing it with the advantages of European and American civilization, and of inducing it to cultivate the closest and friendliest relations with all the Powers thus visited. Now, from the bitter feeling manifested against Europeans, and the determined resistance made to the demands of the English, we must arrive at one or other of two conclusions—either that the Japanese are not so favorably impressed with what their envoys witnessed during their

travels, and consequently desire to persist in their old policy of excluding foreigners, or that they believe that the proceedings of the two governments are founded in injustice, and that their object is merely to gobble up Japan, as France is now gobbling up Mexico. If the latter is their idea, it is not far from the truth. Let either or both of these Powers obtain foothold in their country, and it will soon lose its independence. That the Japanese do not exhibit the same jealous suspicions and apprehensions of us arises from the fact that their envoys had penetration enough to discover that the policy of our government is not that of extension, but conservation.

Rosecrans as a General.

At the commencement of the war the rebel government had so much military talent on its hands that it hardly knew what to do with it. General R. E. Lee, in particular, was almost as much of a bother in Richmond as he has since been in better places, and he was quietly given the command in Western Virginia to get him out of the way. General Rosecrans had then succeeded to the principal command of the Union forces there, and thus it happened that he was the first of our generals to try conclusions with Lee. By the brilliant actions which first brought General McClellan prominently before the country much had been done to weaken the rebel hold upon that district; yet Floyd was still rampant, Wise not less so, and Lee, to strengthen all, had put them in positions from which it seemed impossible that they could be driven. From him after him, however, they were compelled to retire in most unseemly haste, and almost without the opportunity to fight. In the light of the fame that Lee has since won it is certainly greatly to the honor of Rosecrans that he clearly proved himself the superior soldier—so clearly, that it was a public acknowledgment in the South that the "ill-fated campaign in Western Virginia had ended in a blaze of glory for the Yankees." After this Lee was given by the rebel government an important command in the East, and by our government Rosecrans was effectually kept out of sight for a year.

Such men, however, will come up some time, and Rosecrans came up again at the battle of I-u-k-a, September 19, 1862. Sterling Price had manoeuvred with some success towards the Tennessee, with the hope to operate in Bragg's favor against Buell, and had taken possession of I-u-k-a with that end in view. Rosecrans arranged for a joint advance of his own command and a column under General Ord against Price at I-u-k-a, marched twenty miles on the day of battle, came upon Price's flank at four P. M., and engaged at once with great impetuosity. Though Ord's column did not come to time, Price was driven from his position by Rosecrans alone, and escaped by a retreat at night across the line of Ord's advance. It was a simple affair, but was arranged with consummate skill and executed with great vigor.

Close upon this followed the great and decisive battle at Corinth—October 3 and 4—where Rosecrans fought the combined rebel forces of Van Dorn, Price, Lovell, Villipigne and Rust—thirty-eight thousand in number. He had under his own command about half that number of men, and he gave the enemy a terrible defeat. It devolved upon General Rosecrans to show in this battle that he could hold a position as well as he could carry one. Against the centre of his line the enemy hurled one of those magnificent columns of infantry that they have so often employed in the same way in this war. Rosecrans' artillery made awful slaughter in this mass, but his centre was broken. Under similar circumstances most generals make arrangements to retreat; but Rosecrans went forward. He brought this column to a standstill, and then in turn threw his own men against it, scattered it, and with it the whole rebel force. He lost 315 killed and 1,812 wounded. The enemy lost 1,423 killed and 5,600 wounded.

General Rosecrans' next battle was that at Murfreesboro. Near to that place the rebel army under Bragg held a good position, against which Rosecrans advanced on the 26th of December. He went ahead with considerable caution, and on the night of the 30th occupied a position in front of the enemy, ready to engage next day. His right wing, under McCook, was thrown out rather perilously. Early on the next day the enemy advanced from his position, surprised Rosecrans' right, and drove it furiously for three miles from the line it had held. Substitute the name of Hooker for that of Rosecrans, and we have here, thus far, an anticipation of what recently occurred in the Wilderness, near Chancellorsville. But here the parallel ends; for the rebels who thus broke his order and drove his right found that Rosecrans was not to be beaten by one blow. Even while they drove his right he advanced his centre, strengthened it, massed his artillery there, and prepared to form a new right. By the terrible fire of this centre the rebel masses were staggered and driven back and the army saved from complete destruction. After eleven hours of battle, however, the rebels had the best of it; but Rosecrans never thought of retreat. On the next day he endeavored to advance his right, and also pushed his left out to guard against a rebel advance there. By night of the second day he held only the ground he had held before the fight began at all, and then on the third day he advanced his left. One more desperate but vain attempt against that advance was made by the rebels, and then they betook themselves to precipitate retreat. About seven thousand men were lost on either side.

Certainly, after that battle, if any general in our armies is entitled above others to the distinctive appellation of "fighter," Rosecrans is the man. But he is above any distinction that could be given by the vulgar clap-trap of nicknames. His fame rests firmly upon actions that indicate a great military mind, a true genius for war, and an immovable purpose to go through with what he once begins.

The National Effusion.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1863.

The general loss agent reports the sale of \$1,000,000 free-tuition on Saturday, over one half being from Kentucky and other Western States, which are coming up nobly to the work. The sales will continue increasing largely up to the 1st of July, and there is little doubt that efforts will be made by capitalists and others to take large amounts for future sales here and abroad.

Colored Troops to be Mustered into the Service.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 14, 1863.

Governor Curtin has issued a general order stating that colored troops will be mustered into the service of the United States by the authority of the War Department, and forbidding colored men from leaving the State to join organizations in other States.